Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 8.

CONSUL HARRIS IN JAPAN.

FULL REPORT OF HIS VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

A private letter from Townsend Harris, Esq. to a friend in Washington, describing his visit to Yedo, is published in the *Union*, and is so very interesting, that we publish the greater part of it:

"You are aware that I brought with me to this country a letter from the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan. In the month of October, 1856, I wrote to the government of Yedo that I wished to go to that city for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I had been entrusted. It would not interest you to read an account of the various modes used by the Japanese to induce me to deliver the letter at Simoda, nor to read an account of the negotiations thereupon, which were spun out for some ten months. At last, finding that I could not be moved from my original determination, they yielded all the points at issue, and agreed that I should go to Yedo, and deliver the letter, at a public audience, to the Emperor. This was a decided success, and I drew favorable omens from this removal of the great barrier which had hitherto prevented a personal communication with the government. More than two months were consumed by the Japanese in making their preparations for my journey and for my reception at Yedo. I was informed that the Emperor had given orders that I should receive the same honors as are paid to the princes of the blood, as well on the roads as in the towns and villages through which I would pass. I was told that the vice-governor of Simoda would attend me, in the character of a courier, and that he would implicitly obey all my instructions.

"My train numbered some one hundred and fifty persons, composed of guards, (my own,) norrimon-bearers, grooms, shoe-bearers, cane-bearers, fan-bearers, and last, though not least, a standard-bearer, and a large number of coolies. I had permitted the Japanese to arrange and dress my train according to their ideas of propriety, and what they conceived was due to the representative of the President of the United States. My guards, each with two swords in the girdle, and clad in new silk dresses, as they swelled and strutted about, appeared to be mightily 'puffed in heart,' while they and my bearers and grooms appeared to have 'broken out' all over their bodies with 'spread eagles,' as the back, breast and sleeves of their dresses were sprinkled over with the arms of the United States, which were nearly painted on them. I performed the journey partly on horseback, and partly in a norrimon, which is the Japanese name for a palanquin. The Japanese norrimon will compare with the celebrated iron cages of Cardinal Balue, of France, in which the poor inmate could neither lie down or stand up. In the norrimon, the Japanese kneel and place their feet close together, and then sit on their heels, if they wish to repose themselves, they lean forward, and rest the chin on their knees, so that the body and limbs form three horizontal folds or plies—a position they assume and keep without annoyance, from long practice, and from the flexibility of their joints, but which is almost unattainable by a white man, and is absolutely unendurable. I had a norrimon made for me seven feet long, and in it I put a mattrass and pillows, which made it as comfortable as the Indian palanquin; but of all the modes of traveling, the camel, the elephant and the palanquin are the most fatiguing.

"On the lovely morning of Monday, November 23, I started for the long desired goal of my wishes—Yedo. Four lads, with small bamboo wands, led the way as harbingers, and their voices sounded quite musical as they sang the Japanese words for 'clear the way, clear the way,' 'kneel down, kneel down.' Next followed a Japanese officer on horseback; then came a large lackered tablet, bearing my name and titles in immense Chinese characters. The tablet was supported by two huge transparent lanterns, which bore similar inscriptions.—When I halted, the tablet was placed in front of my quarters, and at night the lanterns were lighted and hung up over the gate of the house.) Next came a stout fellow, bearing the 'stars and stripes,' with four guards. I followed either on horseback or in my norrimon, and attended by twelve guards. Next came Mr. Houskin, interpreter, and after him I do not recollect how it was arranged, except that the vice-governor brought up the rear.

"For the first three days the route was entangled among the mountains and deep ravines which compose the peninsula of Idsu. The path, for it could not be called a road, was narrow, and in many places was formed by cutting steps in the Juffa rocks, and sometimes it ran over the mountains 4,000 feet high. On the second day I reached Ugasima, and as I emerged from the gorges of Mount Amagi I had my first view of 'Fusi Yama,' the 'Matchless Mountain.' The sight was grand beyond description. As viewed from the Temple at Ugasimi, the mountain appears to be entirely isolated, and shoots up, in glorious and perfect cone 10,000 feet high. It was covered with snow, and in the bright sunlight it glittered like frosted silver. In its majestic solitude it struck me as being even more grand and imposing than the celebrated Dwhalgiri of the Himmalaya mountains. For the first two nights I was lodged in temples which had been fitted up for me, with new bath rooms and other appliances to contribute to my comfort. On the evening of the third day I arrived at Missima, a town on the To ky do, or great east road, and from thence to Yedo the road is wide and good. On the great roads of Japan nice buildings are erected for the accommodation of the princes when they travel; they are called Howjin, and it was in them that I had my quarters for the remainder of my journey.

"On my arrival at one of these buildings the vice-governor would hasten to compliment me on my arrival, and ask after my health. On one occasion I asked him to come into the house, but he shook his head and said he dared not do it, as only those of 'exalted rank' could enter a Howjin; yet this man has received some thirty steps of promotion, wears the imperial arms on his sleeves, and is the 'Leader of One thousand Stars'—*i. e.* the commander of one thousadd soldiers.

"My first day's journey on the To ky do, was over the mountain Hacone, which is some 4,200 feet high. After I had passed the crest of the mountain, and had descended about one-third of the way, I came to a perfect *bijou* of a rest house. Everything was in miniature.—The house was new, and nothing could exceed its neatness. A miniature garden adorned the rear; the trees were dwarfed to the smallest possible sizes Here there were temples and grottoes, and bridges so *petite* that nothing heavier than a fairy could walk over them. A canal and a fishpond, paved with snow-white pebbles, were filled with water of crystal clearness; the gold and silver fish, however, were of enormous size, some being quite two feet long, and a gray-headed old carp appeared to be the patriarch of the finny family.

The passage of Mount Hacone was not completed until after night-fall; but I did not regret being belated, as it afforded me the novel sight of my train brilliantly lighted by a large number of huge bamboo torches. As the train twisted and turned among the descents of the mountain, it looked like the tail of a huge fiery dragon. On reaching the plain I was met by the authorities of the city of Odowara and a whole army of lanterns of all imaginable sizes and colors, each being decorated with the arms of its owner, and the whole forming an *ensemble* that was lively and pleasing I passed Sunday, the 29th of November, at Kawasi.—This is the town that Chaplain Bittinger reached when he made his celebrated dash at Yedo. From my first arrival in Japan up to the present day I have always refused to transact any business or to travel on Sunday. I soon got the Japanese to understand my motive, and I am sure it has increased their respect for me.

"The roads were all repaired and cleanly swept on the whole of my route before I passed; bridges were put in order, and many new ones built; all travel on the road was stopped so that I did not see those crowds of travelers, priests, nuns, &c., described by Kempfer; the shops in all the towns and villages were closed, (except cook shops and tea-houses,) and the inhabitants, clad in the holiday clothes, knelt on mats spread in front of their houses; not a sound was heard, nor a gesture indicative of curiosity seen; all was respectful silence.—The people were ordered to cast down their eyes as I passed, and as I was too high even to be looked at; but this order was only partially obeyed, for the dear daughters of Eve would have a peep regardless of consequences. The authorities of the towns and villages met me on their boundaries, and saluted me by kneeling and 'knocking head;' they then led the way through their little jurisdictions, and took leave by similar prostrations.

"To you, who know me so well, I trust I need not say that these ceremonies and slavish observances but ill agreed with my simple habits, and that they were utterly repugnant to my sincere republican principles. But what could I do? I knew that the ultimate success of the real object of my mission to Yedo did, in fact, very much depend on the state and ceremony which was observed on my journey, and which would attend my entry into Yedo. Such being my feelings and opinions, I did not, on the one hand, demand any of these honors, nor, on the other, refuse them when offered to me.

"On Monday, the 30th of November, I made my entry into Yedo. My followers put on their earmisstmos, or dresses of ceremony decorated with any quantity of eagles.

"I should not have known when I passed the line which seperates Sinagana from Yedo has not the post been pointed out to me, as the houses form a continuous street for some miles before you reach the actual boundary of the city. From the gate by which I entered the city to my quarters was about seven miles—The streets of Yedo are divided into sections of 120 yards by gates and palisades of strong timber. This enables the police to isolate any portion of the city, or any line running thro' it, and thus prevent the assembling of crowds or mobs. When we approached a gate it was opened, and as soon as the rear had passed through it was closed. The gates of all the cross streets were also kept closed. I could see immense crowds beyond those gates, but the people on our actual line of march were those only that occupied the buildings on the route. Notwithstanding all this, the number that assembled was prodigious. The centre of the way was kept clear, and the crowd kept back by ropes stretched along each side of the street. The assemblage was composed of men, women, and children of all ranks and conditions—the women being the larger number.—I estimated the two lines of people that extended along the way, from my entrance into the city to the place provided for my residence, to have been full 30,000. Yet in all this vast concourse I did not hear a word, except the constant cry of the Harbingers, *Satu, satu!*

"You may think it impossible that silence could have been maintained among so large a number of women, but I assure it was so.

"The house provided for me was situated in the fourth circle of the castle, or aristocratic portion of the city, and large enough to accommodate five hundred persons, in the Japanese style.

"On my arrival I was warmly welcomed by my good friend, the Prince of Sinae, who showed me the various provisions that had been made for my accommodation and comfort, and which included chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. &c., none of which are used by the Japanese.

"The following day the Prince of Tamba visited me in great state. He said he had come as a special embassador from the Emperor to congratulate me on my arrival, and to ask after my health. After receiving these compliments and making a suitable reply, the Prince pointed to a large box which he said was a present to me from his Majesty I found the box contained five large trays of bon-bons, weighing over one hundred pounds.

"I subsequently visited the hereditary Prince of Hotta, chief of the great Council of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The visit was a pleasant one, and the arrangements for my audience was completed. I gave the Prince a copy of my intended speech to the Emperor, and before I left he gave a copy of the reply the Emperor would make to me.—this arrangement, the speeches being both translated beforehand, we would be enabled to dispense with the presence of interpreters at the audience. On the Monday week after my arrival I set out for the Palace. My train blazed in new silk dresses, and my guards wore their breeches rolled up to the middle of the thigh. You must know that the wearing of breeches in Japan is a mark of high rank, or if worn by an inferior, that he is in the service of one of the highest rank; so that the wearing of breeches here is as much coveted as it is said to be in certain quarters in America, and that here, as well as in America, the article is a type or emblem of power and authority. A new flag, made, of Japanese crape, was carried before me. This flag is the first foreign banner that was ever carried through the great city, and I mean to preserve it as a precious relic.

"The distance from my residence to the Palace was over two miles. On my arrival at the bridge, over the third moat or ditch, all my train left their horses and norrimons and proceeded on foot. I continued in my norrimon, and was carried over three moats, and through as many fortified gateways up to the gate of the Palace itself. I was received at the entrance by two chamberlains, who, having 'knocked head,' conducted me to an apartment, where I found a chair for my use. Tea, bonbons, and other refreshments were then offered to me. A large number of the Princes came to be presented to me. At length I was told that the Emperor was ready to receive me. I passed through a large hall in which some three hundred to four hundred of the high nobles of Japan, all dressed in their court dresses, were kneeling, and as silent and as motionless as statues, and from this hall I entered the audience chamber. At this moment a chamberlain called out loudly, 'Merican Ambassador,' and the Prince of Sinano threw himself down and crawled along as I walked in. Mr. Houskin, my secretary, who carried the President's letter, halted at the entrance. I advanced up the room, making three bows as I proceeded, and halted at the head of men, who were prostrate on their faces, those on my right were the five members of the Council of State, with the Prince of Bittsu at their head, and those on the left were three brothers of the Emperor.

His Majesty was seated on a chair placed on the *dais*, elevated some three feet above the floor of the chamber. He was dressed in yellow silk, and wore a black lackered cap that utterly defies description. After a short pause I made my address to him, and, after a similar pause, he replied to me in a clear and pleasant voice. When the Emperor had finished, Mr. Houskin brought the President's letter to me; I removed the silk cover, striped red and white, opened the box, and displayed the writing to the Prince of Bittsu, (who now stood up) then, closing the box, I handed it to the Prince, who placed it on a lackered stand prepared for the purpose. Mr. Houskin having returned to his place, and the Prince being again prostrate, the Emperor bowed to me, smiling pleasantly at the same time. This ended my audience, and I backed out of the room, making three bows as I retired.

"The usual dress of the Japanese nobles is of silk, but the court dress is made of a coarse yellow grass cloth, and for a coronet they wear a black lackered affair that looks like a distracted night cap. I did not see a single gem jewel or ornament of any kind, on the person of the Emperor, or on those of courtiers, who comprised the great nobility of Japan.

"From the audience chamber I was taken to another room, where I found the five great councillors of state, who had been presented to me, who congratulated me on my audience, and expressed their wonder and astonishment at what they called my 'greatness of heart.'—When I asked for an explanation, they said they were filled with admiration to see me stand erect, look the awful 'Tycoon' in the face, speak plainly to him, hear his reply—and all this without any trepidation, or any 'quivering of the muscles of the side.' I write all this to let you see that the Japanese Princes understand the use of court compliments. I was then shown a present of fifteen silken robes from his Majesty, and was taken to a room where a banquet, set on but sixty trays, twelve inches high, was prepared for my single stomach.—There was food enough for one hundred hungry men!

"You must know that the dinner trays (like the breeches) are a mark of rank in Japan, and the rank is indicated by the height of the trays, which vary from three to twelve inches. Again, if the trays are lackered, it diminishes the honor connected with the actual height of the tray, for it indicates that it can be used on another occasion; but if it be made of unpainted cypress wood the honor is complete, for it says as plain as words can do, 'you are so sublime in your rank that no one can dare to eat from a tray that you have used.' My attention was particularly called both to the height of the trays and to the flattering fact, 'by a special edict,' that they were made of unvarnished wood. You must know that this same dinner had been the subject of grave discussion, both in Simoda and Yedo. They were very anxious that I should eat at the Palace. I plied that I would do so cheerfully, provide a person or persons of suitable rank would eat with me, but said that self-respect would forbid my eating at a table where my host or his representative declined to sit down. When I had admired the very neat arrangement of the banquet, I was again asked to sit down. I replied, say to his Majesty that I thank him for his offered entertainment. At last the while affair was sent to my quarters, where I distributed it among my Simoda followers.

"After the exhibition of the dinner, I was conducted to the room I first entered, and after I had drunk of the celebrated 'powdered tea.' I left, being conducted to the entrance by the two chamberlains, who knocked head with all the force that was due to one who had seen the king, and yet *lived!*' By the way, I forgot to state that the old formula of an audience which was 'kneel down,' 'knock ahead, so that the bystanders can hear your skull crack,' if it ever did exist at the court of Yedo, was not used in my case. A faint request was made to me at Simoda that I would kneel, but I told them the request was offensive, and must not be repeated. That ended it.

"I cannot tell you how many thoughts crowded my mind during my audience. The great idea, however, was here, and now, the barrier of exclusion that has been rigidly maintained by this singular people for more than two centuries is finally broken down, and it is my country, my glorious country, that has achieved this, and all has been accomplished by moral force! Great and glorious triumph of reason.

"In my letter to my good friend, Gen. Wetmore, I shall treat on the matters that occupied me for the three months of my first visit to Yedo—with descriptions of various matters, as well as an account of my illness. As in your letter Yedo not touch on the above subjects, neither in his shall I enter on those which form the substance of this, so that a perusal of both letters will give you an idea of all I wish to communicate.

"My return to Simoda was on a steamer presented to the Japanese by the Dutch and my subsequent voyages to and from Yedo were all by water. I do not know the exact date of my [illegible] in my memory for about twenty days. Suffice it to say that on the 28th of March I was aware that I was as helpless as a child, and that I was also aware of the serious nature of my illness.

"In April I again started for Yedo, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of the physicians, and I was so feeble that I was actually carried on board the steamer like a child.—Happily, no ill effects followed this imprudent, *but absolutely necessary*, step of mine.

"The Emperor manifested the greatest kindness and the most marked solicitude for my perfect restoration to health. He daily sent me some very nice affair that had been prepared in the palace. After about a fortnight of these kind attentions, during which time I was rapidly gaining strength, his Majesty sent the Prince of Tamba to me to urge the use of a certain remedy, which the Prince described. If you are curious to know what the nature of the remedy was you can turn to the second verse of the first chapter of the First Book of Kings, 'commonly called the Third Book of Kings.' In justice to myself, permit me to add that my health has so rapidly improved that I have not used the imperial prescription. The weather during April and May was charming, and each day I felt its influence."

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Boston (Mass.) *Courier* relates the following:

Mr. Webster married the woman he loved, and the twenty years which he lived with her brought him to the meridian of his greatness. An anecdote is current on this subject, which is not recorded in the books. Mr. Webster was becoming intimate with Miss Grace Fletcher, when the skein of silk getting in a knot, Mr. Webster assisted in unraveling the snarl—then looking up to Miss Grace, he said. 'We have untied a knot, don't you think we could tie one?' Grace was a little embarrased, said not a word, but in the course of a few minutes she tied a knot in a piece of tape and handed it to Mr. Webster. This piece of tape, the thread of his domestic joys, was found, after the death of Mr. Webster, preserved as one of his most precious relics.

A QUEER PAPER.

A traveler in Norway, writing to the Boston Recorder gives an account of the northernmost paper in the world, the Tromsoe Times. It is printed at Tromsoe, a little island village, of about 4,000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the polar circle. The Summer Sun kindly looks in at the office windows at midnight, to see that the forms are properly set up. The Times is a four paged semiweekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, and is about the size of a quarto book form. The style of type is the Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden and to a considerable extent in both Germany and Denmark. The latter are the only nations which retain the Gothic hand writing.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual' my friend?"

"Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

The newspaper is a sermon for the thoughful a library for the poor, and a blessing to everybody. Try ours, and see.

From the Philadelphia BulletinJan 25.

ROBERT BURNS.

Is there a poet from the day of Chaucer, father of English rhyme, down to the newest magazine fledgeling, who has gone down deeper into the heart of humanity than the author of Tam O'Shanter? To love Burns does not require cultivation. One need not have a passion for Greece or yearn for Rome. The hand that holds the volume of his poetry may be massive, rough as the bark of a tree, and in color red or brown. The voice that loves the sound of "*A Man's A Man for a' that*" may be rude as a north wind, and may tinge the rhyme with a broad brogue. Like Shakespeare every one understands Burns in his highest flights as well as in the ground-lightning of his lambent genius. There is not a man in the civilized world to whom Hamlet is uninteresting; and yet outside of the Scriptures, where do you find profounder musings? So with Burns. The elegant, the polished, the genial Halleck has sung:

"Ye read the names that know not death;
Few nobler ones than Burns are there;
And few have won a greener wreath,
Than that which binds his hair."

When we remember that in grace and felicity of expression Halleck stands at the head of American poetry, it is seen that the glory of Burns is not solely a Democratic glory, though Halleck also sings:

"And his that music, to whose tone,
To the common pulse of man keeps time,
In cot or castle's mirth or moan,
In cold or sunny clime."

"What sweet tears dim the eyes unshed,
What wild vows falter on the tongue,
When "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,"
Or "Auld Lang Syne" is sung."

"Imagination's world of air,
And our own world its gloom and glee,
Wit, pathos, poetry are there,
And death's sublimity."

And how exquisitely Halleck sings of the universality of his fame; of the love for the cottage of its birth and the names he sung, which have brought earth's noblest, greatest and best as pilgrims to a shrine.

"They linger by the Doon's low trees,
And pastoral Nith and wooded Ayr,
And round thy sepulchres Dumfries!
The Poet's tomb is there,

"But what to them the sculptor's art,
His funeral columns, wreaths and urns?
Wear they not graven on the heart
The name of Robert Burns!"

This is the centennial anniversery of the birth of Burns, and the celebration in its honor may be counted by thousands. Our list of exchanges would furnish us with hundreds were they all gathered together. Like that bare spot called Scotland, that land of mountain, rock and flood, one looks around to see whence comes the might of his power. Scotland has stamped the world with its impress, though for grace, and elegance and opulence an hundred nations have excelled her. Burns, speaking from the little town of Ayr, out of the rusticity of the last rough century, has made the world harken to his singing.

Does not this universal fame atone for that misery of which we have heard so much? Remember the sufferings of such men as Haydon, the painter, whose nature were as finely attuned as his, and think of their having

"The cross without the crown of glory."

Then no more sigh for Burns. Let the saddest things that fill your minds be the pulsations of his lyries, and then turn with joy to the geniality which *his* joy inspires.

Our exchanges are discussing the question whether the following is true:

Perhaps no lyric has been more universally admired than Burns' little poem, commencing:

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled;

but it is not generally known that Burns, by the advice of some friends, was induced to suppress the first two stanzas as they originally stood on the poets manuscript. It is much to be regretted that the poem was not printed entire, for the poet's talents far surpassed the critic taste. It stood thus in the original:

"At Bannockburn the English lay—
The Scots they were not far away,
But waited for the break o' day
That glinted in the east.

But soon the sun broke through the heath,
And lighted up that field o' death,
When Bruce wi' soul inspiring breath,
His heralds thus addressed:
Scots wha hae, &c."

The Boston *Atlas* thinks it proves this paragraph untrue, but we do not see that its evidence is conclusive.

A Poem about "Dumfries" and others, with Scotch associations, are flooting about among the newspapers, but we have not even space to dwell upon the evedence they give us how every one loves even the memory of Robert Burns.

"The only victory that costs no tears," said Napolean, "is that over ignorance."

He who hates his neighbor is miserable himself and makes all around him feel miserable.

Poor Richard's Maxims.

The following from the great American philosopher, Dr. Franklin, should be printed in letters of gold, and hung up in every school room, side by side with the usual *a b ab*, dog Latin, and other nonsence with which our children's minds are crammed, and which seems to be the rule in our modern system of tuition.

There will come a time when a Professorship of Political Economy will be considered an absolute necessity to every school. But that time is not yet. At present we have nothing but profusion and shameful waste on the one hand, while abject poverty, meanness of spirit, and total carelessness are too much observable on the other. These are the two extremes which characterize our present false state of things to a physical point of view; all laid to the score of false training, from the highest to the lowest. But hear what Poor Richard says:

1. Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.
2. Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.
3. Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.
4. Diligence is the mother of good luck.
5. Pride breakfasted with Plenty, dined with Poverty, and supped with infamy.
6. Extravagance and improvidence end at the prison door.
7. It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.
8. If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some.
9. The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.
10. What maintains one vice will bring up two children.
11. He that goes borrowing returns sorrowing.
12. Rather go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.
13. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.
14. A life of leasure and a life of laziness are two different things.
15. Three removes are as bad as a fire.
16. Creditors have better memories than debtors.
17. The rolling stone gathers no moss.
18. If you would have your business done go, if not, send.
19. It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.
20. Buy what thou needest not, and it will oblige thee to sell thy necessaries.

SLEEPING AFTER DINNER.—This habit, which is becoming so very popular in this country, and particularly so with young persons, is an exceedingly pernicious one. In our climate, the stomach does not perform its functions during sleep, except with slowness and difficulty: so if it be heavily loaded, it remains in a semi-torpid condition, until the siesta is is finished. The result of such daily torpidity is indigestion, or some one of the thousand different forms assumed by the hydra, dyspepsia. In hot countries the action of the digestive organs is much easier than here, and sleep, unless very sound, impedes the stomach's functions but very slightly if at all. The siesta is, therefore, a natural and proper thing for the tropics, although totally inappropriate to the United States.

A good looking Irishman, stopping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord, what was the news?'

The landlord, disposed to run upon him, replied:

'They say the devil is dead.'

'An' sure,' says Pat, 'that's news indade.'

Shortly after he went to the bar, laid down some coppers, and resumed his seat. The landlord, always ready for a customer, asked him what he would take.

'Nothing at all,' said Pat.

'Why, then did you put down this money?'

'An' sure, sir, it is the custom in me own country, when a chap loses his daddy, to give him a few coppers to help pay for his wake.'

LARGE SNAKE.

An Indian came to a certain 'agency,' in the northern part of Iowa, to procure some whiskey for a young warrior that had been bit with a rattlesnake. At first the agent did not credit the story, but by the earnestness of the Indian and the urgency of the case, overcame his scruples, and turning to get the liquor he asked the Indian how much he wanted.

'Four quarts,' answered the Indian.

'Four quarts,' asked the agent in surprise; 'so much as that?'

'Yes,' replied the Indian, speaking through his set teeth, and frowning as savagely as though about to wage war against the snake tribe 'four quarts—*snake very big.*'

"Where are you going so early?" asked a father to his little daughter, already dressed in her sun-bonnet to go out.

'To the morning prayer-meeting, papa," she replied.

"Prayer-meeting!" he cried; "what in the name of common sense do they have them so early for!" For this father did not like prayer meetings very well.

"It is not as early as the birdies have theirs, papa," answered the little girl; they begin at day-break; and oh, they praise God so!"

Great men should drink with harness on their throats.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, FEB. 18, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Tuesday the 8th inst., in favor of annexation to Blair County. The meeting was composed, we are informed, of not a very great many of the citizens of that Township, and they mostly, have very great expectations of being relieved from the high taxes of Bedford County, although at the Democratic meeting on last Monday night, the taxes of Blair County were stated to be much higher than those of Bedford! The reasons set forth in the resolutions of this meeting are fallacious. It is not correct that Hollidaysburg is their nearest market The Town of Hopewell in Bedford County is much nearer and affords a good market for Woodberry and other sections of the country. It is not true that Bedford, the County seat, is 20 miles from Middle Woodberry Township, and Hollidaysburg only one half the distance. From a large portion of that Township it is about equal distance to Bedford or Hollidaysburg, and the roads about the same. It is not correct that all the people of Middle Woodberry desires annexation to Blair—there being many in that Township against the movement. Many favor this dismemberment of our county, for the purpose of securing a new County at some future day, with Woolburry as the County seat. The plan is, to have Middle Woodberry now stricken off and attached to Blair, and then in a year or two to get up a movement in favor of a new County, parts to be taken off Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford! This is now urged in that Township in favor of the present movement. There are no good reasons why the present proposed dismemberment should take place and Messrs. Schell, Williams and Walker, will place the proper estimate upon the request in the Resolutions.

The idea of again dismembering our County is so evidently unjust, and would be so detrimental to the interests of the people of the whole County, that they deemed it not necessary to remonstrate against it, believing that the Legislature would pass it by as the idle wind, and take no notice of the request.

But, however, since a few interested persons, some of whom think they might have axes to grind in Blair County, are making such desperate exertions in favor of the dismemberment, and are flooding the Legislature with petitions in its favor, we would call on the people of the different townships to get up remonstrances at once, and have them signed by every citizen, and forward them to the Legislature, one to the Senate and one to the House, without delay. Several Remonstrances are this week in different parts of the town, and are being signed by hundreds of people from every part of the County, who are here attending Court. Everybody in the County, outside of Middle Woodberry, opposes the movement. It is not a matter of politics, but of vital interest to the whole County.

Bedford County has been cut down, time and again. All the surrounding Counties have been formed out of her territory; her limits are quite moderate, her territory is mountainous and sparsely populated, and it would be extreme injustice to have nearly all of the good territory left, stricken off. We are also largely in debt, no matter by whom created, (some $12,000,) for the benefit of all parts of the County, and it would be gross wrong to dismember our county under these circumstances or any other. Let the Legislature treat the matter as it deserves, and those in favor of the dismemberment, and a future new County, will have to wait a long time to see it accomplished.

In a late Democratic Senatorial caucus, Mr. Bigler, it is understood, spoke of the suffering industrial interests, and urges increased duties. He said the public debt, now $64,000,000, would be $100,000,000 by the 30 h of June, 1860, without the $30,000,000 proposed to be added to the foreign intercourse fund, looking to the purchase of Cuba.

Secretary Cobb sent a report into the lower House of Congress, on Thursday, in regard to the condition of the national finances. He recommends a reduction of the national expenditures, and requests that authority be given him for the reissue of treasury notes, and advises immediate action on the subject.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The rapid growth and exteaded popularity of this School, is the result of the confidence it has inspired by its fair dealing and thorough teaching.—*Presbytenian Banner and Advocate, of Pittsburg.*

Three hundred and fifty-seven students are in attendance at this time, making it the largest and most popular Business School ever organized in the United States.

The Locofocos had a dull and spiritless meeting on Monday night, to appoint delegates to the State Convention. When we entered the room, a *thing*, with a downcast countenance, was attempting to make a speech, the whole of which was devoted to ourself. We will attend to him in our next. A man by the name of *Bear*, from Somerset, was called on, but as this is the season when that *animal* is bound up in some old hollow log, sucking his paw, he, too, showed that he was good at that kind of work, and was fifteen minutes in telling the people that he had nothing to say, except that he was out of politics, and was *honest* in his opposition to the Lecompton fraud last summer, which was rather hard for Locofocoism in this atmosphere to swallow, as they had supported old Mr. Buchanan in all his iniquities. Shannon followed, in favor of the Kine-Polk-swindle-free-trade Tariff of 1846, which discriminated against Protection to Pennsylvania interests, he also advocated the annexation of Cuba, niggers, war, piracy, filibustering, buccaneering, and all. The resolutions were then *stuttered out*, and our friend, the gallant Major Tate, followed, in his usual toploftical, buncomb, blood and thunder style, in favor of Cuba, Central and South America. He said he was the *first man in this great and ge lorious country, who was in favor of taking Cuba!* The Major is great on "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers, the whole boundless continent is ours." But our compositors state that there's too much copy on hand, and we will have to stop for the present.

NEW TAX LAW.

There is a law before the Legislature, changing the mode of tax collecting throughout the State. Many of the people of this County are in favor of the change. The following is the most important section. We may publish the whole act hereafter:

SEC 2. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county, after he shall receive the duplicates of assessment from the county commissioners as hereinafter provided, to give at least thirty days' notice, by weekly publications in one or more newspapers printed in the county, for the purpose of collecting and receiving State and county taxes; and it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to attend at least two days in each township and borough in the county, for the purpose aforesaid, previous to the twelfth day of July in each year; and he shall give receipts for taxes in all cases when required by the person paying the same: *Provided*, That if any person shall, on or before the twelfth day of July aforesaid, pay to such treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, such person shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum on the amount thereof paid for State purposes, which shall be in lieu of the abatement of five per centum allowed the county by the forty-second section of the act to reduce the State debt, et cetera, passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We call the attention of our citizbus to the advertisement of Mr. D. O. SHOEMAKER, who has taken charge of the School heretofore under the control of the Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh. Mr. Shoemaker comes well recommended, and we doubt not will give general satisfaction. A good school should be supported by our people, and we hope this one will be well sustained.

The English news published this week briefly noted the decease of Mrs. Wordsworth, the widow of the well known poet. The London News says:

"There was something mournful in the lingering of this aged lady—blind, deaf, and bereaved in her latter years; but she was not mournful any more than she was insensible.—Age did not blunt her feelings, nor deaden her interests in the events of the day. It seems not so very long ago that she said that the worst of living in such a place (as the Lake district) was its making one unwilling to go. It was too beautiful to let one be ready to leave it. Within a few years the beloved daughter was gone, and then the aged husband, and then the son in-law, and then the devoted frind, Mr. Wordsworth's publisher, Mr. Moxon, who paid his duty occasionally by the side of her chair; then she became blind and deaf. Still her cheerfulness was indomitable."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

A letter from Paris by the last steamer, from a prominent source states on information received from Madrid, that it is not probable Mr. Preston will be received as United States Minister, but if he should be received, the first intimation from him relative to the purchase of Cuba would be deemed sufficient ground for giving him his passports. Our government, however is not in receipt of any official information from Spain on that subject.

It is stated in well informed circles that the reinstatement, by Gen. Miramon, of Zuloaga, in the presidency of Mexico, was at the instance of France and England, who have an especial interest in his administration, in connection with the debts due these governments.

The effect of the vote in the House to-day, laying the Nebraska contested election case on the table, is to continue Judge Ferguson in his seat as delegate from that Territory.

The impression prevails that the proposition to place money at the command of the President to negotiate for the acquisition of Cuba will pass the Senate, but will be defeated by a large majority in the House.

VIRGINIA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

The Whig State Convention met here this morning, and was very largely attended. Wm. Ballard Preston was chosen president. The committee nominations reported for Governor Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Bedford. The announcement was loudly cheered and the report adopted. Mr. Goggin is therefore the gubernatorial nominee. The remaining nominations will be made to morrow. The convention is composed of highly respectable men, and much enthusiasm is evinced.

Meeting in favor of annexing Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, to Bla.

In pursuance of notice given, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Midle Woodberry township, was held at the School House, in Woodberry, on Tuesday evening the 8th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of annexing of said township to Blair County.

On motion Dr. Samuel H. Smith was chosen President of the meeting, Dr. C. Oelliey, Rudolph Hoover, Adam Pote and John Zik, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents; John B. Miller, D. F. Keagy and John Burns, Secraries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Franklin Holsinger, John C. Miller, Philip S. Croft, John Pie, Calvin Smith and Samuel Carmack.

In the absence of the committee the meeng was addressed by Jos. R. Durborrow, J. H. Longanecker, and others.

The committee made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The question of striking Midle Woodberry Township from Bedford county, and annexing it to Blair county is one of the highest moment to the citizens of said Township and calls for our most energetic action nd support as we are vitally interested. The County Seat being distant some twenty miles over a mountainous country and extremely bad roads, while Hollidaysburg the County seat of Blair county is but little more than half the distance over an excellent Turnpike and ther good roads. Beside, all our Banking, marketing, shipping, in fact all our trade is don by and through Hollidaysburg, therefore

Resolved, That in making application to be disconnected from Bedford county it is not from any political or other feelings in regad to its citizens, calculated to promote our aggrandizements, but simply for our own convenience.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the aid and support of the Hon. Wm. P. Schell of the Senate and Messrs Williams and Walker of the House to use their utmost endeavors to have the said bill passed through both branches of the Legislature.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is but right and justice that our prayer be granted as nineteen twentieths of all the citizens in said Township are favorable to said annexation to Blair county.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senators and Representatives of Bedford and Blair counties.

Resolved, That Samuel J. Castner, Dr. Saml. H. Smith and F. Holsinger, be appointed a corresponding committee to represent the matter properly to the Legislature.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Bedford and Blair county papers for publication. On motion the meeting adjourned.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

Admission of Oregon.

The wrongs done to Kansas by the administration party have made many of the opposition reluctant to admit to the Union other States that applied after Kans s. There was consequently some difficulty in carrying the bill for the admission of Oregon, but it was accomplished on Saturday evening, the final vote in the House having been 114 to 103.—The federal Union consists now of thirty-three States, in eighteen of which slavery is not allowed. The relative possitions of the free and slave States may be shown at a glance, as follows:

	States.	Senators.	Representatives.
Free,	18	36	147
Slave,	15	30	90
Total,	33	66	237

The preponderance of the free States is yearly getting stronger Kansas must be admitted before long, and then will soon follow Nebraska, and two or three other States, in none of which slavery can be allowed. There is no near prospect of new slave States. The Southerners have wasted their strength in endeavors to increase slave territory by some grand coup, such as the compulsory game tried in Kansas, or such as the acquisition of Cuba or of parts of Mexico or Central America.—They have neglected to colonize the far Southwest territory, where new slave States might grow up quietly and without serious opposition from the North. In the meantime, the area of freedom has been expanding. Since 1845, when Florida and Texas were admitted, there have been no new slave States, and yet, since then, the free States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon have been received into the Union.

There are manifest defects in the Constitution of Oregon. The clause in regard to negroes is unnecessarily severe, and that in regard to suffrage absurdly and dangerously liberal. But these are faults that will probable be remedied after a while. Certainly, as Oregon gets older, she will see the mischief done by her extreme liberality towards foreigners. It was the confidence of this felt by members of the opposition that led to the passage of the bill, and we must congratulate our readers on the admission of Oregon, in view of the advantage in having a new State government on the Pacific, and new free State men in Congress, and in getting a question settled that has already consumed a great deal of time.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

THE CHERRY CREEK GOLD MINES.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10.

Mr. Lawrence, an old Californian, just returned from Cherry Creek, brings the most cheering accounts of the prospects of the mines. He estimates the amount of dust in the hands of the miners at Denver city at from 15,000 to $20,000. No sales were made for less than $20 per ounce. The organization of Arrapahoe county had been perfected. Public buildings were being erected, and perfect harmony and good order pervades among the miners. The population distributed along Cherry Creek has been augmented to some three thousand persons.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

Major Culbertson has arrived at Sioux city, and reports the discovery of gold diggings in the dividing range of mountains between the sources of the Columbia and Missouri rivers, near Stevens' Pass. He brings $1,300 worth of lumps the size of a kernel of corn. He reports further that the mines can be reached by steamboats. The two rivers are separated only by half an hour's ride.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

THE REVOLUTION COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

The Emperor a Fugitive to Jamaica.

News from Kingston, Jamaica, to January 22d., has been received. The *N. Y. Herald* says:

On the 21st of January, the British mail steamer arrived at Kingston, having touched at Jacmel, Hayti, bringing news that Soulouque was on his way to Jamaica in the British war steamer Melbourne. The American commercial agent at Aux Cayes, had written to the U S. Consul at Jamaica, for an American man of-war; but there was none at Jamaica, and no opportunity had offered of writing elsewhere for one.

Another correspondent writes:

News from Port au Prince has just come to hand, stating that Soulouque has been totally defeated by Geffrard, and has fled from Port au Prince. He is now on board the British steamer Melbourne, lying at that port.

A later report from Kingston says:

"The British steamship Melbourne is just coming in. The Emperor Soulouque is on board."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The intelligence received from Hayti, by the packet, contains the fact of the total defeat of the Emperor Soulouque, who, it is stated, had taken refuge in one of her Majesty's steamers, and was expected to proceed to Jamaica. The republic had been fully established, with General Geffrard as President.

A letter from Jacmel, dated 18th ult., and received in Kingston, says:

"I have this day the pleasure of informing you that the great events of your country have taken a favorable turn. Gen. Geffrard has been ever since the 15th inst., at Port au Prince as President of the Republic of Hayti.

"The achievement of his cause is doubly glorious, when we consider that not a drop of blood was spilt, and that things were not carried on under the influence of any personal revenge.—On the 15th, at four o'clock A. M., Gen. Geffrard entered the capitol, surrounded the Emperor's house, where the latter was attended by his staff, caused them to be taken by his (Geffrard's) own guards to the French Legation, in order to keep them out of harm's way, and thus allowed him to embark (and also his family, I believe,) on board the British transport Melbourne, to take him to Jamaica.

"As soon as Gen. Geffrard entered the city it was spontaneously illuminated, and he was taken in triumph to the Exchange House, where he harrangued the people. And thus fell the power of the barbarous Soulouque.

"These good tidings were received here by the inland mail, which arrived on Saturday.—The feelings of heart-felt joy of our population were demonstrated in a glorious style. Probably you have been already in possession of all the minute details of these events, and the arrival of the Melbourne at your port, and that of the ex-Emperor, must have caused a great excitement among your fellow countrymen there exiled.

"Among the decrees and proclamations they have also published those of which you sent me a copy, and no doubt but few Haytiens will not avail themselves of them as quick as possible.

"The post has brought no newspapers, and I consequently regret not being able to obtain any of the proclamation to send you.

"P. S.—Jan. 19—9 o'clock at night. Nothing new. Public rejoicing still continues.

"An express from the capital arrived this morning, and informs me that the Melbourne has not left as yet; perhaps, therefore, this will reach you before the Melbourne. We expect here by a return steamer a great portion of Haytiens expatriated to your place."

Another letter from Port au Prince, dated Jan. 14, says:

"It is now three weeks since the north of the island broke out in open revolution. The Emperor and his army, as I wrote you in my last, had started for the seat of revolution to check their movements, but after arriving within six miles of the place, and remaining fifteen days, returned to Port au Prince without being able to do anything, so strong was the revolutionary party. Since his return he has placed the capital in a state of siege, but Gen. Geffrard has marched his forces, which, report says, consist of between ten and twelve thousand men, against it. He is within two miles of Port au Prince, trying to see if the old man will abdicate, so as to hinder the sacrifice of the lives of his countrymen; but he seems resolute to defend the city. Great preparations were being made for the last week. I saw no less than six wagon loads and about thirty donkeys, loaded with gunpowder, pass my door for the Fort. We are momentarily expecting a meeting of the two armies; how things will end, God only knows—but up to the present foreigners and their property are respected. All places of business are closed; nothing but arms, &c., are seen in the streets, and every person walks out with pistols and sword. The transport ship Melbourne is still here; no arrival of any man-of-war vessels as yet. The towns that have raised the revolution are placed under blockade, and all communication cut off. It was last night that Gen. Geffrard arrived within two miles of this place. He sent a deputation with a flag of truce, but the despatches were refused by the General of the Fort. The alarm guns were fired the day before, which caused great consternation.

"At 4 o'clock A. M., the troops of President Geffrard entered the capitol, which surrendered without a gun being fired and the republic was proclaimed; Soulouque immediately made out his papers of abdication, and a guard escorted him to go on board the Melbourne; but the mob was so excited that he had to take refuge in the French Consulate. He is now there while I write, waiting for an opportunity to embark. You will, I dare say, see him in Jamaica before this reaches you. Never was there so glorious a revolution known in Hayti. It is impossible for me to write of the demonstrations of the people; suffice it to say that President Geffrard is truly a patriotic man—a lover of liberty, independence, &c.

"We are certain, under such a President, to see this place in a flourishing position, while, Soulouque was a tyraut, feared and secretly despised. We hail the republic with *Vive la Republic! Vive la President Geffrard!* the noble liberator of his country. We expect great rejoicings. We fear if Soulouque don't look sharp and not expose his person, he will surely be killed.

"We have been informed that the Haytiens in this city intend to have a thanksgiving some day next week, for the deliverance of their country, when a *Te Deum* will be sung at the Roman Catholic chapel, Duke street."

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The late speech of the Spanish Minister of State, Don Calderon Collantes, on the President's Message, in the upper House of the Cortes, is attracting considerable attention.—The occasion was a resolution signed by the leaders of the Opposition, tendering the entire support of the Senate to the Government, as far as it might be needed in view of the President's Message. The Minister details the relation of the two Governments, which, he says, are most amicable; explains the claims of our Government for repaying of duties levied at Havana in 1854, the settlement of which he had supposed perfectly satisfactory to our Government until he read the Message, and declares that the Captain General of Cuba cannot be vested with the powers which the President asks may be given him, since they are the prerogative of sovereignty. He says that no proposition has been made to the present Ministry for the acquisition of Cuba, and he does not believe that any will be made, at any rate he will listen to none.

Scott Legion of Central Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Huntingdon; and neighboring counties, will be held at the Logan House, (Corporal Keeffer's) Hollidaysburg, on the evening of the 22d February, inst., for the purpose of organizing a "SCOTT LEGION."

Col. JACOB HIGGINS,
Capt. D. H. HOFIUS,
Capt. WM. WILLIAMS,
Sergt. J. L. KIDD,
Corp. JNO. KEEFFER.

Feb. 9, '59.

Mr. John Ward, our minister to China, sails this week from Boston for Europe. He is accompanied by his family and Miss Maria J. McIntosh the author of "Charms and Counter Charms." During Mr. Ward's absence in China, Mrs. Ward and Miss McIntosh, it is said, are to travel through Europe. They will be absent nearly two years.

Private letters from London announce that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will not accept any offer of a pecuniary consideration to visit this country. He will, he says, visit us, if at all, as an independent preacher; and whatever means he may take to raise money for the building of his new chapel will be taken after he shall have reached this country.

Gov. Packer has pardoned his Democratic friend *Donovan*, who so brutally beat Mr. Church for words spoken in debate in our State Legislature. The Governor we think has done neither himself nor the State any credit by the act nor at all subserved the public good.

See advertisement of Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

For the Inquirer.

BLOODY RUN, Feb. 14, 1859.

The Gold fever is raging here to a considerable extent. We had a meeting on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Company of Gold Miners, and judging from the manner in which some of our best citizens went to work, there seems to be a determination to find out whether there really is gold at Pikes Peak or not. The second meeting of the Company will be on Saturday evening next, when and where a cordial invitation will be given to all who wish to join the organization.

MARRIED.

On the 31 inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. GEORGE METZ, of Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss SUSAN RINARD, of Bedford Co.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., by Rev. Robert F. Sample, Mr. THOMAS AMICK to Miss HETTIE CLAAR, both of Pleasant Valley.

On the 8th, in the presence of a large and pleasant party of friends and neighbors of the bride, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WM. MCCLELLAND, of Friends Cove, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of Mr. Edward Kerr, of West Providence tp.

DIED.

On the 7th of Feb., inst., EMILY RUTH, eldest child of Wm. P. and Margaret Mickle, aged 13 years.

The day of her departure was also the anniversary of her birth. What solemn thoughts crowd the mind on an occasion like the one recorded above. Life and Death go hand in hand together! The dear departed was one of the most affectionate and dutiful children—obedient to her parents, and kind to her brother, sisters and friends A few days before her departure, and before fell disease had destroyed her intellect, she expressed an anxious wish to be with her Saviour in Heaven. Let not her friends mourn as those who have no hope, for their loss is her eternal gain.

"Softly, softly blow, ye breezes,
Gently o'er our EMILY fly!
Lo, she slumbers, slumbers sweetly;
Softly, zephyrs, pass her by."

D.

On the 9th ult., in Friends Cove, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. JOSEPH DIEHL, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Though his sufferings were long and severe, yet they were borne with the greatest composure and christian resignation, leaving to a bereaved wife, family, and mourning friends the comforting testimony that their loss is his infinite and eternal gain. B. F. S.

Executrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned residing in Bedford, on the will of Samuel Brown dec'd; that all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY BROWN,

Feb. 18, 1859. Executrix.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 1, 1859.

BEEFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. Aughinbaugh.—The services of Miss S. E. Montgomery, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Arts of Teaching," has been procured, to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the County, wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them in the branches taught in the "Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per Quarter		
	1st Grade	$3 00
	2d "	4 00
	3d "	5 00
	4th "	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full Tuition. Those entering after that time will be charged half Tuition. No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER, Principal.

Feb. 18, 1859.

I take pleasure in recommending Mr. Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success as a teacher is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

Feb. 18, 1859. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel. Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then recomposed, the tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable expense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fastened together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL, Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ELECTION.

A NElection for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of Miss ELIZA COOPER, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 7th day of March, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McDOWELL, Sec'ty.

Chambersburg, Feb. 11, 1859.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that the election for managers of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first monday, the 7th day of March, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. Stockholders please attend.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty.

Feb. 11, 1859.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1858.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from January 4th, 1858, to January 3d, 1859.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received from Collectors.

John L. Hill, Juniata tp.,	1854	$40 60
Jac. A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,	"	10 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	1855	3 48
B W Garretson, Bedford Borough,	1856	26 73
Elias Gump, Colerain tp.,	"	26 75
John Dasher, Hopewell tp.,	"	25 00
Henry Eguiph, Napier tp.,	"	15 00
Henry Horn, Schellsburg borough,	"	22 19
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	44 21
Jacob Smith, Bedford borough,	1857	267 50
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp,	"	199 50
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp,	"	363 81
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	211 60
Henry Rose, Cumb. Valley tp,	"	169 70
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp,	"	135 00
Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp,	"	160 00
Jonathan Hurley, Juniata tp,	"	112 85
John B Zook, Liberty, tp,	"	32 08
Noah Tipton, Londonderry tp,	"	190 20
William Garnell, Monroe tp,	"	328 50
Philip Cuppett, Napier tp,	"	178 20
A Morgart, E Providence tp,	"	216 72
William Masters, W. Providence tp,	"	222 00
Daniel Horn Schellsburg borough,	"	23 00
James Smith, St. Clair tp,	"	51 42
Amos Ash, Southampton tp,	"	4 71
I. M. Imler, Union tp,	"	101 46
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	415 00
Henry S. Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	494 23
Daniel Shuck, Bedford borough,	1858	166 00
Lemuel Evans, Bread Top tp,	"	80 00
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp,	"	361 00
John Shoemaker, Colerain tp,	"	238 60
John Morgan, Cumb. Valley, tp.	"	114 00
John E. Miller, Harrison tp,	"	60 00
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp,	"	35 00
Henry Horn, Juniata tp,	"	138 00
George F Steel, Liberty tp,	"	65 00
Michael Bone, Londondery tp,	"	123 93
Anthony Smith, Napier tp,	"	82 00
Chris. Felton, Jr, E. Providence tp,	"	135 00
Thos. Richey, W. Providence tp,	"	275 00
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg bor.	"	75 00
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp,	"	228 99
William Kirk, St. Clair, tp,	"	192 50
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp.	"	47 50
Isaac Pressell, Union tp,	"	162 60
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp,	"	535 00
John B Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	320 00
To money borrowed from Elizabeth Rea,		50 00
do do do John Brice,		3500 00
do do do do		1500 00
do received from Dr. Hunt for use of Court Room,		4 00
To taxes on unseated lands:		
County,		323 18
Road,		71 65
School,		481 02
Whole amount received,		$13856 21

CONTRA CR.

By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners in favor of sundry persons, as per statement below,	$11409 63
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors	

during the year 1858,	1174 67½
By amount paid Constables attending Jurors,	73 12½
By amount of premiums paid on scalps of foxes, wolves, &,	261 32½
By Treasurer's Salary	185 00
By amount of School Tax on unseated lands, paid to School Directors as per receipts,	466 64
By amount of Road Tax on unseated lands, paid to Supervisors, as per receipts,	71 62
By amount paid County Auditors and Clerk, for 1858,	70 00
Total paid out	$13712 01½
" Received	13355 20
Balance due Treasurer	$356 81½
To be added, uncurrent and counterfeit money	60 00
	$416 81½

Statement of checks above referred to.

Building and repairing bridges,	$1252 37
Viewers of roads and bridges,	251 00
Constables,	107 74
Assessors, (including return of delinquent militia men to Commissioners)	315 25
A J Baylor, crying Court, scrubbing and and attending to Court House,	88 25
Repairs of Public Buildings,	210 77
Interest on Borrowed money,	504 00
Commissioners:	
Wm Whetstone,	89 50
H J Bruner,	96 00
C Evans,	110 00
J Beckley,	12 00
John Mower, Esq., Att'y for Commissioners,	50 00
H Nicodemus, for services as Clerk to Commissioners,	245 95
Costs on Commonwealth cases,	338 18
Supporting criminals in penitentiary,	63 41
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, costs, &c.,	115 69
Wm S Fluck, Sheriff, costs, &c,	161 45
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, for boarding pr'rs,	582 69
Meyers & Benford, printing,	270 75
David Over, do	153 25
G W Bowman, do	49 00
Insurance of Public Buildings,	60 91
Moneys refunded,	73 17
Triennial assessments,	148 25
Elections,	651 81
S H Tate, Proth'y fees and expenses to Harrisburg,	97 31
Dockets furnished for Prothonotary's Office,	125 62
Appropriation to Agricultural Society,	100 00
Wm M Hall Esq, Clerk to Auditors for '58,	25 00
Borrowed money paid and notes lifted,	928 44
State Treasurer, for D Over, late Treasurer,	810 26
D Over, late Treasurer, money due State, for exonerations not allowed,	287 00
D Over, late Treasurer for money due State,	2375 72
Stationery,	5 14
Miscellaneous,	708 64
Total of checks,	$11409 62

Statement of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 3d day of January, 1859.

From Collectors, as follows:

Samuel Clark, St Clair tp,	1848	$200 00
Samuel Carn, Bedford Borough	1852	9 72
Jac A Niconemus, M. Woodberry,	1854	78 23
Benj W Garretson, Bedford Bor.	1856	25 85
Thomas W Horton, Broad Top tp,	"	3 35
John Dasher, Hopewell tp,	"	157 01
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp	'57	78 33
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp	"	96 44
*Samuel James, Colerain tp	"	61 25
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp	"	16 84
Alexander Davis, Hopewel tp	"	12 58
John B Zook, Liberty tp	"	22 38
Noah Tipton, Londonderry tp	"	89 15
Philip Cuppitt, Napier tp	"	69 04
Abram Morgart, E. Providence tp	"	87 31
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg Bor	"	8 42
James Smith, St Clair tp	"	548 04
Isaac M. Imler, Union tp	"	62 58
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp	"	368 11
Daniel J Shucs, Bedford Bor	1858	394 30
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp	"	506 49
Lemuel Evans Broad Top tp	"	230 15
John Snoemaker, Colerain tp	"	214 34
John Morgan, C Valley tp	"	358 32
John E Miller, Harrison tp	"	161 65
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp	"	261 87
Henry Horn, Juniata tp	"	100 58
George F. Steel, Liberty tp	"	125 71
Michael Bone, Londonderry tp	"	247 67
Wm Carnell, Monroe tp	"	407 56
Anthony Smith, Napier tp	"	390 32
Christian Felton, E Providence tp	"	137 88
Thomas Ritchey, W Providence tp	"	25 72
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg Bor	"	25 77
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp	"	88 90
Wm Kirk, St Clair tp	"	558 31
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp	"	183 45
Isaac Prussel, Union tp	"	141 33
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp	"	461 42
John B Fluck, S Woodberry tp	"	389 47
Stonerstown Bridge Bond (about)		200 00
		$7605 75

*Since paid in full.

Statement of Moneys owed by the County of Bedford:

To John Sill,	$2000 00
To James Ree,	600 00
To Elizabeth Ree,	50 00
To John Brice,	5000 00

NOTE:—On some of the amounts due from Collectors, interest has accrued and from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts of S. Davis, Treasurer of said County, for the year 1858, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said County and that we have found the same to be correct.

As witness our hands, this 31 day of January, 1859. HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerks.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 3d, 1859.

SAMUEL DAVIS, ESQ., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

TREASURER	DR.
To Tax on Real and Personal Estate.	
To aggregate amount outstanding at last settlement	$8999 18
To aggregate amount assessed for 1858	7039 94
To amount received on unseated lands	320 50
	$16359 62
CONTRA	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	$8099 06
By Commissions allowed collectors on $9324 80 at 5 per cent.	466 24
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	422 68
By Treasurer's commission on $8578 72	85 78
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous years	6891 98
	15965 74
	16359 62
Amount due Commonwealth	393 88
Tavern Licenses,	*Dr.*
To amount of for 1858	$775 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	736 25
By commission on $775 00	38 75
Ale and Beer Licenses,	*Dr.*
To amount of for 1858	$10 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	9 50
By Commission on $10 00	50
	$10 00
Hawkers and Pedlars' Licenses,	*Dr.*
To amount of for 1858	$8 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer, per receipt	7 60
By commission on $8 00	40
	$8 00
Billiard Rooms,	*Dr.*
To amount of for 1858	$5 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	4 75
By commission on $5 00	25
Ten Pins,	*Dr.*
To amount of Licenses for 1858	$12 50
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	11 87½
By commission on $12 50	62½
	$12 50
Distilleries,	*Dr.*
To amount for 1858	$40 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By commission on $40 00	2 00
Breweries,	*Dr.*
To amount of licenses for 1858	$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	14 25
By commission on $15 00	75
Circuses,	*Dr.*
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	47 50
By commission on $50 00	2 50
	$50 00
Eating Houses.	*Dr.*
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	39 00
By commission on $50 00	2 50
By amount due the Commonwealth	17 50
	$50 00
Retailers,	*Dr.*
To amount of license for 1858	$602 00
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount paid State Treasurer	410 90
By commission on $602 00	30 10
By amount paid G. W. Bowman, for publishing list for 1857,	24 00
By amount paid D. Over, for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By amount paid Meyers & Benford for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By balance due Commonwealth	89 00
	$602 00
Militia Fines,	*Dr.*
To aggregate amount outstanding for 1857 and previous years at last settlement	$2155 60
To agregate amount assessed for 1858	1212 50
	$3368 10
Contra	*Cr.*
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous	$2169 50
By amount of 5 per cent commissions allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	29 49
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	329 50
By amount paid sundry persons, as per statement below	476 86
By amount of Treasurer's commission on $899 61 at 1 per cent.	8 99
By balance due Commonwealth	413 76
	$3368 10

Statement of Receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county for the year 1858, *showing amount received from each collector separately, and the amounts paid to each person in accordance with the act of Assembly.*

Received as follows:

From	Jacob Evans,	$36 40
do	Henry Egulf,	39 43
do	John Furrey,	48 93
do	Jocob Smith,	10 45
do	Adam Barnhart,	54 60
do	John A. Osborne,	9 05
do	Samuel James,	35 12
do	Henry Rose,	10 05
do	Jonathan Feightner,	25 00
do	John B Zook,	38 95
do	Wiliam Carnell,	59 23
do	Philip Cuppitt,	46 55
do	Abraham Morgret,	38 48
do	Daniel Horn,	11 88
do	Amos Ash,	46 25
do	I. M. Imler,	14 47
do	H. S. Fluck,	54 15
do	Daniel J. Shuck,	22 00
do	Thomas Ritchey,	5 00
do	John Smouse,	24 00
do	William Kirk,	44 37
do	Jared Hanks,	75 50
do	J. A. Nicodemus,	58 00
Total received		899 61

Paid out as follows:

To Hopewell Rifle company, per order of Capt. Thomas W. Horton,	$50 00
To Broad Top Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Joseph Reed,	75 00
To Bloody Run Blues, per order of Capt. William States,	75 00
To Cumb. Valley Blues, per order of Capt. James Haney,	75 00
To Bedford Riflemen, per order of Capt. A. J. Sanson,	75 00
To Assessors for returning 2393 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cents each,	47 86
To G. W. Bowman for printing for 1857.	7 00
To D. Over " " '58.	6 00
To Meyers & Benford " "	6 00
To County Commissioners and their Clerk,	60 00
Total paid out	476 86

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between Samuel Davis, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

As witness our hands, this 4th day of January, A. D., 1859. HENRY B. MOCK.
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE.
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS, Clerks.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Feb. 11, 1859.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Middle Woodbury Township, about the 1st of Nov. last, a small Red Heifer, supposed to be about one year old; a small piece off, and slit in the left ear; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

G R. BARNDOLLAR.

Middle Woodbury, Feb, 11, 1859.

$50 REWARD!

AT a recent meeting of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, it was unanimously Resolved, that the above reward of fifty do'lars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may be caught in the act of maliciously setting fire to any building or buildings within the limits of said Borough.

By order of the Board,
JACOB REED, C. Burgess.
H. NICODEMUS, Sec'ty.
Feb. 11, 1859.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11, 1859.–6 mo.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 19th day February, inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect a President and twelve directors to conduct and manage the affairs and business of said Company, for the ensuing year.

D. WASHABAUGH,
E. L. ANDERSON,
JOB MANN,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
O. E. SHANNON,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
JOS. W. TATE,
WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN ALSIP.
Committee.

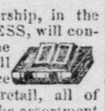
Feb. 4, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,



HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice



Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety. Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CHAMBERSBURG AND BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY for the year ending Jan. 12th, 1858.—

To ball. at last settlement	$2,940,00	By am't expenses	$1,800,92
To Receipts for Tolls	3,590,10	Dividends paid since last settlement	494,00
	6,530,00	Unpaid Div'ds	2,086,22
			$4,471,15
			4,471,14
Available balance			$2,059,86

T. B. KENNEDY,
Feb. 4, 1859.–3t President.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.



YOU are hereby ordered to meet for parade on TUESDAY, the 22d day of FEBRUARY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with plume.) and 10 rounds of blank cartridge A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain.
WILLIAM DIBERT, O. S.
Feb. 4, 1859.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,
(Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.)
No. 59. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 59 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsbery & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.–3m.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorantat Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Aungst 6, 1858.

FOR SALE,

OR

TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs. Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council B'uffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
Even wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

FOR SALE

OR

EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES
SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Jan. 14, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased, —all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.–3 SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

NOTICE.

THE managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, on the Capital stock, payable after the 1st day of February inst.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Feb. 4, 1859.–c Treasurer.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 24 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Poe, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.–tf.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ranged to order.
SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS,

BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Coburgs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpacas, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flannels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c, &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
Feb. 4, 1859.–1m

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

BURNING FLUID and Fine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

Starting Seeds Early.

Rev. Daniel Emerson, Summit Co., O., writes that he has been successful in giving garden seeds an early start, in the following manner.—Having selected the quantity needed, each sort is tied by itself in a cloth, the name being plainly written on a slip of paper, and inclosed with the seed. The packages are then buried about two inches deep in the ground, for a week or two. When ready to plant, the kinds needed for planting are taken from the bags and used. They will be found to have swelled, perhaps sprouted, and ready to grow. If the ground should be quite dry, it is best to water the drills after dropping the seed, and then cover with dry earth. Mr. E, says that by this plan he has never failed to raise plants from every seed planted, though when put out they were often sprouted. If each seed is placed where it is wanted to grow, it will save the labor of thinning, though many prefer to thin their rows, leaving the most prominent plants to grow.

CUTTING GRAFTS.—For the Northern and Middle States, the present is a good month for cutting scions. If it is intended to propagate currant bushes or gooseberries, take cuttings now before the sap starts, and bury them in sand in the cellar. And so, if grafts are wanted of the apple or pear or cherry, let them be got soon and either buried in the garden in a dry place, or, what is better, be taken into the cellar and covered with damp sand or moss or saw dust. What is needed is to keep them just damp enough to prevent their shriveling, and cold enough to prevent the buds starting before they are wanted in the Spring. In cutting scions, remember that only the wood of the last season's growth is of any use, and that it should be plump and healthy. After being gathered, tie each sort in a bundle by itself, and attach a lable to it, so that no mistake shall occur through forgetfulness of names or mixture of sorts.—Between this time and Spring, overhaul the bundles once or twice, to see that they are in a good state of preservation.—*Ib.*

MOCK APPLE PIE.—In this as in many sections of the country, apples are from their scarcity a luxury little indulged in this Winter.—Some were fortunate enough to have dried fruit left over, and dried apple pies properly prepared are palatable. In absence of these, however, the following answers pretty well as we know: Take stale pieces of bread, such as are usually saved for puddings, and crumble them fine.—Add to one cup of these crumbs one pint of warm water, one teaspoonful tartaric acid, and sugar and spice according to taste. Bake precisely as you would an apple pie.—*Ib.*

PIE CAKES.—The best mode of cooking rice, that is to our taste, and an excellent breakfast dish or dinner dessert, is the following. Boil the rice soft, and while warm make it into flattened balls, say an inch thick and 3 inches in diameter. When wanted for use dip the balls, in beaten egg and cook upon a greased griddle the same as buckwheat flat-jacks. The thin film of egg on the surface prevents the absorption of grease. The cakes thus prepared and eaten with butter or sauce of any kind liked, are very far from being "bad to take."—*Ib.*

A HEALTHY ARTICLE OF FOOD.—We do not intend making our paper a journal of dietetics; yet we mean to recommend healthy food, if for no better reason, as a means of making better farmers. Oaten cakes and puddings and gruel have been sufficiently used in our household, of late, to convince us that this grain is very nutritious and healthful. The chemists tell us that the pure meal contains more material for making bone and muscle and blood, than any other vegetable substance. In England, a process has been invented for bolting the meal so as to make it nearly as white as wheat flour. If this new mode comes into general use, it will do much toward recommending the meal to those who have prejudices against color!

The author of Rasselas, being once asked for a definition of the word "oats," replied, (with his usual sarcasm when referring to Scotland,) "It is a grain which *horses* are fed on in England, and *men* in Scotland!" A Scotchman present replied quickly: "And where will you find such *horses* and such *men*!"—*Ib.*

MUFFINS.—These deserve "extensive circulation." We have the receipe as a special favor from a lady friend, at whose table we have enjoyed some capital specimens, made as follows: To 1 quart of milk, add 2 eggs well beaten, a lump of butter half the size of an egg, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Stir in half a pint of yeast. Let them stand until perfectly light, and then bake on a griddle, in tin rings made for the purpose. These are merely strips of tin three-quarters of an inch wide, made into rings from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, without bottom—the ring being simply placed on a griddle, and the batter poured in to fill it.—*Ib.*

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6. 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.
August6, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.
Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition. Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.
July 30, 1858-1y.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
Oct. 22, 1858.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MAHLON H. SMITH, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in West Providence tp., on the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence Township, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAS. M. BARNDOLLAR,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instrumentss Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds. French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Regers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.
Bedford, May 7, 1858.-8m

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Decheures, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, DeBeigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantillas—Cloaks—Circular, Raglen and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents.—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers- French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. Perou's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.
Nov. 5. 1858.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths. Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.
Nov. 19, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of
W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.
June 4, 1858.-zz.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.
WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
S. M. BARCLAY.
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their acounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 15th day of February, next at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Fickes, late of Union tp, dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Caroline Conley, formerly Caroline Miller, one of the daughters of Thos. B. Miller, dec'd.

The second account of Samuel Brown, Esq., Surviving Executor of the last will, &c., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Blankly, Esq., Guardian of the Minor Children of John Grubb, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of John L. Grove, Administrator of the Estate of David F. Cheney, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahala Weimer, Administratrix of the Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas G. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Rebecca Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Burgerd. Guardian of Sarah S. Kelly, and of the Minor Children of Jacob S. Kelly, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Guardian of Phoebe, Catharine and Susan Suerly, minor Children of William Suerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Gochenour, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Hull, Esq., Executor of last will, &c., of Hannah Hull, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of David Gochenour, Executor of the last will, &c., of J. Gochenour, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The first account of John C. Riffle, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Griffith, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of David Lingenfelter, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shock, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartright, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Hancock, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, late of Cincinnati Ohio, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Kinsey Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of John C. Vickroy, Administrator of the Estate Susan Bruner, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The administration account of Daniel Helsel administrator of the Estate of Jacob Helsel, late of of Bedford tp. dec'd.
SAM'L H. TATE *Register.*
Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1859.

Bedford County ss.

L.S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm, H. Irvin and —— his wife and his heirs, and James N. Lane and —— his wife and his heirs, and all others interested in the premises
GREETING;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said Court to be held in Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whisay, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford the 23d day of November A. D. 1858.
Jan. 14, 1859.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Session of the peace of Bedford County, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next·

Shannon Mullin,	Bedford tp.	Tavern.
John B Castner,	Broadtop "	"
Frederick Hilderbrant,	Juniata tp.	"
Joseph Gonden,	" "	"
Peter Kinsey,	" "	"
David Hagey,	Liberty "	"
Isaac B. Kay,	" "	"
William Dibert,	West Providence tp.	"
Philip Steckman,	" "	"
P. G. Morgart,	" "	"
Fredrick Berkhimer,	St. Clair "	"
John A. Snively,	Schellsburg Borough.	

S. H. TATE, *Clerk.*
Clerks Office Jan. 28, 1859.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February term (14th day) 1859.

John Hoyle	vs	Wm. Keyser
Levi Hardinger	"	John C. Morgart
Fred. Hilderbrand	"	C. H. Krener
A. Blairs use	"	John Blair et. al.
Juniata School District	"	L. A. Turner
William Oss	"	Arnold Lashley
T. McCauley & Co.	"	John Davidson & Co.
James Entriken	"	D. Washabaugh et. al.
Joseph Burgess	"	Wm. Keyser et. al.
Henry Gates	"	Milford James
Jonathan H. Dicken	"	Jesse Dicken Jr.
Wm. Forbes	"	Patrick Burns et. al.
Dr. G. W. Anderson	"	A. E. Cox.

S. H. TATE, *Proth'y.*
Proth'y Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by
OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury."—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.
JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.
her
JANE ✗ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.
AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.
LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.
Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.
Oct. 22, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
Jan. 7, 1859. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs, of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2 50 per week- Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa
Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

CASH BUYERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for GOODS.
Dec. 3, 1858.-2m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.
T. R. GETTYS, J.
May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.
J B BAKER
May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.
S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., }
Sept. 24, 1858. }

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.
de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in[illegible] [illegible] plugged, regulated, &c., and [illegible] inserted, [illegible] to an entire set. [illegible] and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

[illegible] Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

D. S. RIDDLE.

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 6. 1857.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.
G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal*